TWO CENTS.

## A JURY TO TRY IT

inridge Trial Has Gone.

BUSINESS TO BEGIN TOMORROW

Scenes in the Court When the Case Was Taken Up.

THE ARRAY OF LAWYERS

The rumors circulated yesterday that the buit brought by Miss Madeline V. Poliard against Representative Wm. C. P. Breckin-ridge of Kentucky, claiming \$50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage and seduction, had been compromised proved to be unfounded today. The case was called in court and proceedings were commenced in due form, progressing so far as the selection of a jury, when Judge Bradley consented to a postponement of the trial until tomorrow, mainly because ex-Representative Ben Butterworth, who has entered the lists as one of the counsel for Mr. Breckinridge, had just come into the case and needed a few hours to find out what it is. So far as indications went today the trial will begin in earnest tomorrow, the contents of the huge package of depositions filed with the clerk will be poured out upon the jury and the distinguished lawyers engaged on each side will begin a legal battle royal. It is expected the trial will last about ten days. Some legal skirmishing was done to-



Cay in the brief hour given to the case over the question of admitting in evidence the many depositions taken on both sides. It many depositions taken on both sides. It was made apparent that every foot of the way will be contested sharply. As one of the lawyers expressed in a phrase technical, but not strictly legal, it will be "a cal, but not strice

The Court Room.

The trial is held in what is known as the old Criminal Court room, in the east wing of the city hall. It is a dingy old room in the pld part of the building, and just reeks with the case. nemories of famous cases. It was here that Daniel E. Sickles was tried and tried for conspiracy. Here Guiteau, the on the assignment for today. Are you ready assassin of Garfield, was the chief figure in for trial?"

The plaintiff is ready to proceed your constitution of the const this court room under sentence of death, hysterically cursing judge and jury and prosecutors. Here, too, the first star route trial was held, and many other celebrated cases have been argued. The walls of the old room have echoed the eloquence of many of the most famous lawyers of the time. But probably no case for many years time. But probably no case for many years has attracted, and will attract, so wide attention as that which the jury chosen to-day is to decide. The distinguished position of the defendant and the spice of scandal in the case add an interest to it which is felt wherever felt wherever human nature has not be so exaited as to have lost a relish for

Crowds at the Doors.

That there are a good many who make no pretensions to such an exalted state was evident by the crowds who sought admission to the court room this morning. The central portico, from which there is an entrance into the court room, was blocked with people and the entrances to the court room from the east side, reserved for members of the bar and witnesses, were besieged with applicants for admis-sion. Among them were half a dozen women, but only two of these finally go into the court room, one of them being member of the bar. Marshal Wilson had inticipated a crowd at the doors and had iso decided not to let the court room be appleasantly crowded, so his officers at the



Col. Breckinridge Arrives. rs only admitted those connected with lury, half a score or more newspaper men and artists and members of the bar, just enough to fill the seats in the court room. The room had been arranged for the occasion. There was a long table in front of the clerk's desk for counsel and on the north side of the court room desks and tables had been arranged in rows for the newspaper men. There was no doubt of the interest taken in the case by the newspaper and the case by the newspaper of the interest taken in the case by the newspaper. papers. George Alfred Townsend, O. O. Stealey, Fred. Mussey and other wellknown correspondents were there in the improvised "press gallery." besides the representatives of the press associations and the local papers detailed to follow the

The Parties to the Suit.

Miss Pollard was not there. Every tim a woman appeared in the corridors people turned, expecting to see Miss Pollard, but they did not see her. Of course, if she bad come she would have been the center of interest. Her dress, her manner, her galt. her height, the color of her eyes, everything would have been noted by the throng, but she did not come, so Mr. Breckinridge monopolized all the interest. Miss Pollard, however, saw a good deal of it. She was in Mr. Carlisle's law office, in the tall building across the street, and if one knew where to look he might have seen her face peering out of the window, at times looking wistfully and anxiously toward the court ouse. She could see the people thronging the portico; she might even get a glimpse through the windows of the court room and get a view of the gathering inside, and might have recognized the silvery head of man she asserts has ruined her life. She remained there waiting for a message from her lawyers to come to court, if the trial had been commenced, but it was postponed, and she did not come.

Mr. Breckinridge came into the court room about 10 o'clock, just before the court opened, with Mr. Butterworth, who has

of his counsel since last night.

black cravat. He strolled about the court

room with hands in pocket, stopping now and then to answer the greeting of a friend. He seemed quite unconcerned. He bears his fifty-six years well. His figure is sturdy That is as Far as the Pollard-Breck- his handsome face is ruddy, and the only sign of his years is the mass of silvery white hair that crowns his head and the snowy mustache and beard, trimmed some-what close, that covers his well formed jaw and chin. His blue eyes are fresh looking and altogether one cannot help thinking he would look like a man of thirty if his hair and beard were removed.

The Lawyers. The lawyers in the care assembled very quickly. There is an array of them that promises a most interesting trial to those who love to follow all the turns through which acute lawyers may lead the case Then there is a promise, too, of some brilliant oratory before the jury. On Mr. Breckinridge's side, besides Mr. Butterworth



Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Wilson Con-

are ex-Congressman Phil Thompson of Kentucky, Mr. Wm. A. McKenny of this city, Mr. John H. Stoll of Lexington, Ky., a tall smooth-faced typical Kentuckian, and Mr. John T. Shelby of Lexington, a law partner of Mr. Breckinridge, Mr.Wm. G. Mattingly of this city appeared also in the case today, as he said merely to exsist in the prelimin. as he said merely to assist in the prelimin-ary proceedings, owing to the continued ab-sence of Col. Enoch Totten, who is on a journey looking for the fountain of health in Florida. On the other side are Calderon in Florida. On the other side are Calderon Carlisle, well known at the District bar, and Mr. Jere M. Wilson, ex-judge, ex-Congressman, and of national repute as a lawyer, and Mr. Wm. G. Johnston, Mr. Carlisle's law partner. There were others, too, who attracted attention. Mr. Desha Breckinridge, son of the defendant, a good looking young man, with closely cropped black beard, sat in the jury box until he had to get out to make room for the jury. Representative C. R. Breckinridge of Kentucky was also there. When Judge Bradley took his seat on the bench a few minutes after 10 all the counsel were in their places and strung out in a long line before the judge from the place where Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Butterworth sat at the judge's left to the seats of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Carlisle on the right.

The Case. The case is well known to the reading public. Last August the suit was filed, a few days after the second marriage of Col. Breckinridge. Since then both parties to the suit have been engaged in taking testimoney in Kentucky and Cincinnati, the attorneys for Miss Pollard endeavoring to substantiate her assertions that Col. Breckinridge seduced her when a girl in a semi-nary at Cincinnati, was the father of her three children, and had made repeated promises to marry her; while the statements secured by Mr. Breckinridge tend to blacken the character of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's claim will be set forth to

The Only Case on Assignment. "The case of Pollard and Breckinridge," acquitted for shooting Philip Barton Key. said Justice Bradley, when the court was It was in this room that John Surratt was called to order, "appears to be the only case

> "The plaintiff is ready to proceed, your honor," said Mr. Carlisle.



ase was made by the defendant, but Mr. Mattingly, rising, said: "If the court please, while I do not appear generally for the defendant in the case, I appear here as representing him in some preliminary mat-ters, his counsel being unfamiliar with the practice in our courts, and simply to aid him in that connection." Proceeding, Mr. Mattingly said before the trial proceeds he wished to say he understood that two depotiff where the witness was withdrawn be-fore cross-examination. He desired to ob-ject to them. He did not know whether they had arrived.

Will Offer the Living Witness. Mr. Carlisle said an inquiry at the clerk's office discloses the fact that the depositions have not arrived. He expected, however, to offer the living witness in court, so that the objection Mr. Mattingly referred to would be unnecessary. Mr. Mattingly said it was the duty of the defendant to make any objection to the depositions before the jury Mr. Carlisle said he was quite willing to

waive any right the plaintiff might have as to the time of the objection. Mr. Mattingly said he was informed that a series of depositions were taken by the plaintiff in Kentucky yesterday without proper notice. He desired to object to the admissibility of those depositions. Mr. Wilson said that so far as those depositions were concerned, as in the case of the others referred to, the plaintiff would waive all formality as to the time when

Mr. Mattingly said that the court could readily see that depositions taken the day



when the trial began might require a re-sponse in testimony from the defendant. He thought this was a matter to be determined before the jury was sworn. Mr. Wilson's Remarks.

Mr. Wilson said this was not the proper time to make any statement to the court Mr. Breckinridge looked self-possessed. His as to why these depositions were taken yesas almost jaunty. He was attired in k suit with a cutaway coat and wore

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

It is Again Described to the Manassas Court.

HIS COUNSEL VIGOROUSLY FIGHT

A Number of Exciting Verbal Encounters.

THE CASE NEARLY ENDED

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

MANASSAS, Va., March 8.-After The Star's report of the trial of Ben. White, the negro charged with having criminally assaulted Mrs. Elliott, near this place, on January 13 last, closed yesterday afternoon, Judge Lipscomb overruled the pending motion of the defense that the jury be composed of men not residents of Prince William county.

As the motions of the defense now seemed to be exhausted, empaneling a jury was the next step in order, and it would nave proven a decidedly tedious task had not counsel maintained a constant interchange of repartee.

In examining the veniremen Judge Lipscomb asked each one only two questions, namely: "Have you formed or expressed an opinion?" and "Have you made up your mind to hang the prisoner?"

While the selection of jurymen was being made an interesting modent occurred.

A gentleman named Gardner was declared by the court to be a competent juror. "Are you related to the Mr. Gardner already accepted?" Attorney Green, one of White's counsel, asked."
"He is my father," was the reply.

"Then, may it please the court," con-tinued Mr. Green, "I submit that this gentleman cannot serve on the panel, for the reason that another member of his family is already on it." This seemed to puzzle both the judge and the other counsel. puzzle both the judge and the other counsel. Finally the court admitted that he was uncertain as to the law on that point, but to guard against the matter being questioned hereafter Mr. Gardner No. 2 was

excused from service.

Without further delay a satisfactory jury was secured, and at 4:20 o'clock the cierk administered the oath. The panel is composed of white men, all evidently farmers, each of whom appeared anxious to serve. The court having been sitting contin-uously for nearly six hours, a recess was at this point taken "in order to re resh ourselves," as Mr. Green expressed it. It was generally understood that Judge Lapscomb intended holding a night session, but after recess, however, because of indisposition, ne adjourned the trial until 10 o'clock this

Adjourned Until Today.

Audible sighs of relief from all portions of the crowded room greeted the announcement. White was taken to the jail, handcuffed to Robinson, and both were then marched to the Cannon House under escort of the Alexandria Light Infautry, where will make the opening statement of they were placed in a room on the top floor and strongly guarded throughout the night. Just before adjournment Mr. Campbell stated that the defense would present no witnesses today, and that all it intended to do was to conduct a searching cross-

examination.

No women have been present at the trial, but Mrs. Hefflin and Mrs. Elliott were in the witness room all day yesterday waiting to testify.

While the excitement has apparently entirely subsided, the majority of the residents in this vicin ty are of the opinion smoldering that mob violence is simply smoldering and will flame up at the slightest action in favor of the accused. Numerous groups about the court house and the hetels, after discussing the situation, are unaninously of the opinion that had not the Alexandria

Light Infantry been in attendance Robin-son and White would have departed this life by strangulation long ago.

The prisoner has been surrounded at all times by at least a score of bristling bayonets and loaded rifles. Robinson and White present a most riti-ful appearance. They loth are cowed and trembling, and very seldom raise their

Why Robinson was also brought to Manassas cannot be learned with any degree of certainty. Julge Lipscomb, when asked, said: "Why, isn't this the proper place for

In Court This Morning.

Although the weather early this morning looked threatening, the usual large crowd was on hand, and at 10 o'clock the court room was literally jammed.

The customary delay occurred this morning, it being 11 o'clock when Sheriff Leachman opened court. The militia appeared unusually vigilant, as it was thought the appearance of the assaulted woman on the stand might incite the crowd to attempt the long expected violence. One sentry complained to the commonwealth's attorney that too many spectators were permitted within the bar. "if they try anything we will have very little show," he claimed.

Counsel returned to the fray with a new supply of wit and the proceedings were opened by Attorney Campbell. Then Commonwealth Attorney Thornton began his opening address to the jury, but Lawyer Green objected at the start to near-ly every word spoken, and for a time both were talking at once.

were talking at once.

The court directed Mr. Green to remain quiet and Mr. Thornton went on to tell graphically the story of the crime.

Mr. Green, however, persisted in his objections until Judge Lipscomb and himself were indulging in a decidedly lively controversy, which continued until the court said: "I will tolerate this no longer."

In suite of the warning the etternoy ob-In spite of the warning, the attorney ob-jected to that remark of the court and kept on objecting.

No attention was paid to it. Mrs. Elliott on the Stand.

For the first time during the hearing the proceedings at this point assumed an aspect of gravity. Amid a stir of expectancy Mrs. Elliott, the first witness, entered the room. She repeated, in an embarrassed manner. but in a firm tone, her story of the assault as already published in The Star. During the recital the court room was almost painfully quiet. The jury listened with eager attention and White sat immovable, with his back toward Mrs. Elliott and his head sunk low on his chest. A lieutenant of the militia and forty soldiers guarded the miser-

Mrs. Elliott sustained searching cross-examination, Mr. Green endeavoring in every manner possible to impeach her veracity, but without success. Mrs. Hefflin was next called, her testimony being practically the same as that of her sister-in-law. The witness, with a burst of tears, repeated the threats used the accused at the time of the assault, which had a visible effect on the jury.

The next to testify was Mr. Mayhew, to whose house the women fled after the as-

Mr. Green objected to nearly every statement made by this witness and the commonwealth's attorney sarcastically agreed to throw out everything the other side

At this point, the prosecution having closed its case and it being 1 o'clock, a re-

cess for one hour was taken. It is a foregone conclusion that White will be convicted and sentenced to death, and that result will in all probability be reached this afternoon. Nobody knows what is to be done with the prisoners. But

The Anglo-Portuguese Engagement on

Dispute Over the Construction of a Telegraph Line-Cannon Used-No Loss of Life Reported.

the Zambesi.

PORT NATAL, Africa, March 8 .- Some particulars in regard to the collision between the British and the Portuguese have been received and show that the matter is much more serious than at first supposed. It appears that the collision was commenced by the firing of two cannon shots from the Portuguese fort as a warning to the British party to stop work and leave the banks of the Zambesi river. These sbots were fired after a long exchange of communications between the official in charge of the construction party and the Portuguese authorities, the former claiming that he had a perfect right to continue the construction of the telegraph line through

guese officials, who insist that the tele-graph line will not be allowed to proceed any further until this matter is settled to the satisfaction of the Portuguese authori-

The line in dispute was to have crossed the Zambesi river in the vicinity of Tete, capital of the Portuguese territory of Killmane. The officials of the British Telegraph Company resisted all such attempts and complained to the colonial secretary of Cape Colony, the Hon. P. S. Fauer, who placed the matter in the hands of the premier, the Hon. Cecil Rhodes. The premier seems to have assured the officers of the telegraph nave assured the officers of the telegraph company that they would be supported in their protest against any unjust demands made by the Portuguese, and the commander of the Mosquito, as well as the commanders of other British gunboats on the Zambesi river, were instructed to support the telegraph line construction party against conpression upon the part of the Portuguese. oppression upon the part of the Portuguese The Portuguese, failing in their attempts to obtain pecuniary benefit from the British Telegraph Company, commenced a series of petty annoyances, which gave rise to a very bitter feeling between the British and the Portuguese. The latter commenced a system of boycotting the supplies of fuel and provisions intended for the construction party and finally went so far as to boycott the supplies of fuel and provisions intended for the Politic graphs of the provisions intended for the Politic graphs.

for the British gunboat Herald.

The commander of the Herald, Lieut.

Allen T. Hunt, protested vigorously against this boycott, and after succeeding in obtdining the necessary fuel and provisions by the Portuguese authorities, refusing to handle the wood and food intended for the British gunboat), made a formal complaint to the authorities of Cape Colony, who in turn sent a formal protest to the Portuguese government and also notified the home gov-ernment of the treatment the British gunboat had been subjected to.
It is understood that the British foreign

office has the matter in hand, and that com plaints as to boycotting on the Zambesi river have been communicated to the Portuguese government and are now the subject of ar

CAPT. THROCKMORTON RETIRED. Action Taken on His Case, Also on That of Capt. Lyon.

The President today acted on two cases of special interest to the army. One was that duty on hay is changed from \$2 per ton to of Capt. Marcus W. Lyon of the ordnance department. He got into some trouble with the inspection department over his accounts as disbursing officer at the ordnance works at Providence, R. I. It resulted in his resigning his commission in the army. Action on his resignation was suspended pending the consideration of the question of the officer's trial by court-martial. The matter was settled by the President, who accepted Capt. Lyon's resignation, to take effect immediately.

The other case is that of Maj. Chas. B.

Throckmorton, second artillery. He was court-martialed for financial irregularities and sentenced to dismissal. The sentence was reduced to five years' suspension, and subsequently was reduced to three years. The term of suspension would expire March 26, 1895. Maj. Throckmorton recently ap-plied to the President for the remission of the unexpired portion of his sentence, and also for retirement under the thirty years' service law. His purpose in retiring is to accept the position of assistant superintendent of street cleaning. New York city, a thing he could not do while he remained on the active list. The President granted both applications The officer's sentence was remitted and he was placed on the re-tired list today. His retirement will pro-mote Capt. Carle Woodruff to be major, First Lieut, A. D. Schenck to be cap ain and Second Lieut, H. C. Schamm to be first lieutenant.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

Bids Will Be Opened for All Depart-

ments on the Same Day. At a meeting of representatives of all the executive departments and the District government at the Treasury Department yesterday afternoon the first Monday in wholly or part of wool, the duty is reduced May next was selected as the date for the opening of proposals for furnishing supplies for the government. This action is taken under the new law, which requires the opening of such bids for supplies for all the departments on the same day and sub-mitted to a board composed of an assistant secretary of the treasury and of the in-terior and of an assistant postmaster gen-

Naval Movements. The cruiser Montgomery arrived at Norfolk yesterday, and will complete her equipment for sea service.

A telegram was received at the Navy De partment today announcing the arrival of the U. S. S. Ranger at San Jose de Guatenala, on her way to San Francisco.

The Secretary of the Navy has received

communications from the governor and other officials of Alaska denving, in the most positive and unqualified terms, the recently published reports of scandalous conduct on the part of the officers and men of the U. S. S. Pinta, permanently stationed at Sitka, Alaska. They all praise the discipline and good order of the ship.

Peace Reigns.

Senor Peralta, the minister from Costa Rica, has received advices from San Jose which shows that the recent uprising in his country has been completely put down, and that peace reigns throughout the land.

West Point Cadets Appointed. Academy have been made during the past week as follows:

Irving A. Fisher, Rochester, N. Y.; Louis what is to be done with the prisoners. But Capt. Mushbach stated that he expects to escort them to Alexandria on the evening train.

The excitement has disappeared to a very great extent, probably because the death sentence is so certain to be pronounced.

The mushbach stated that he expects to escort them to Alexandria on the evening train.

The prisoners. But Capt. Mushbach stated that he expects to escort them to Alexandria on the evening distribution of the conservatives. The paragraph relating to blankets, hats of wool and flannels for underwear and felts for papermakers' use and printing machines is changed so as to make only one classification where the valuation is more sentence is so certain to be pronounced.

Shay (alternate), Briting A. Fisher, Rochester, A. I., Louis act, 35 per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, durch satisfy most of the conservatives. The paragraph relating to blankets, hats of wool and flannels for underwear and felts for papermakers' use and printing machines is changed so as to make only one classification where the valuation is more versels for the district of Burlington, Vt.

BEN WHITE'S CRIME A SERIOUS AFFAIR THE TARIFF BILL

Reported to the Full Senate Committee on Finance.

THE MOST INTERESTING CHANGES

Tax on Sugar, Iron Ore, Coal and Whisky.

The tariff bill was reported to the full committee on finance this morning and was 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, respectively," is strickgiven to the public. The changes in the en out. biil are comparatively few; nothing like as many as have been anticipated. The most ties.

In spite of this notification the British party continued work, whereupon the two shots were fired from the Portuguese fort, and a number of boats, loaded with Portuguese native soldiers and police, under the command of Portuguese officers, shortly afterward put out from the shore, crossed the Zambesi river and uprooted the telegraph poles erected by the British. The construction party resisted this attack upon their work, and some shots are said to have been exchanged, though no loss of life is reported.

The Line in Dispute.

The line in dispute was to have crossed other wearing apparel composed wholly or other wearing apparel composed ore and silver lead ore are taxed threefourths of a cent per pound. Whisky is
taxed one dollar and ten cents per gallon
and the bonded period is extended to eight
years. The item of collars and cuffs, about
which there was a hard fight in the House

\*\*C., are taken off the free list. Provision
is made for a duty on plows, reapers, &c.,
which are on the free list. Provision
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is made for a duty on plows, reapers, &c.,
which other wearing apparel composed wholly or part of linen is left at thirty-five per cent

as in the House bill. The bill is made to go into effect on the 30th of June, 1894. Some Small Changes. Here and there throughout the schedules of the bill there are small changes up or down, designed to put the duties at the rate calculated to be best for revenue purposes. There are very few changes in the earthenware and china schedule, over which there has been considerable contention. The duty on bricks not glazed, enameled or decorated is increased from 20 to 25 per cent. China, porcelain, bisque, etc., plain white and not shall not be taxed.

Changes Less Radical Than Expected.

Changes Less Radical Than Expected.

Changes Less Radical Than Expected.

The tariff bill is altogether too bulky and difficult of examination for the Senators to be able to know at once all its points of merit and its defects. The changes are far less numerous and less radical than and decorated, silvered or looking glass, the duty is never expected. The increases made here glass silvered or looking glass, the duty is increased from 35 to 40 per cent. On cut glass, bottles, etc., the duty is increased

22 1-2 to 25 per cent. Bar iron, rolled or cient landing his sailors (the natives, by order of hammered in coils or rods, etc., from 25 to against the bill. The New York Senators the Portuguese authorities, refusing to 28 per cent. Beams and girders from 30 to are not satisfied with what was done with 35 per cent. Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw plates, not to be thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Iron and steel forgings, increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Hoops and bands or coll iron or steel, from 25 to 30 per cent.

Steel rails from twenty to twenty-two and one-half per cent. Boiler tubes reduced from twenty-five to twenty per cent. Cast-iron pipes of all descriptions reduced from twenty-five to twenty per cent. Shears and scissors are put in the forty-five per cent rating. Gold leaf is reduced from thirty-

five to thirty per cent. As to Grain. The duty on barley is increased from twenty-five to thirty per cent and on barley malt from thirty-five to forty per cent. The twenty per cent ad valorem; on honey, from 10 cents per gallon to twenty per cent ad valorem; on hops, from 8 cents per pound to twenty per cent ad valorem; on onions. from 20 cents a bushel to twenty per cent ad valorem. An ad valorem duty of twenty per cent is put on pears and of thirty pe ent on potatoes. Apples, green or ripe, and dried apples are taken from the free list and placed at a duty of twenty per cent. Twenty per cent is placed on bananas. Dates and olives and pincappies are also placed at twenty per cent. Plums and prunes and figs at thirty per cent. Fresh beef, mutton and pork are placed at twenty-five per cent. The duty on cocoa is changed from 2 cents per pound to five per cent ad valorem. On cocoa butter, to fitteen per cent ad valorem. On dandellon roots, thirty per cent. Starch changed from 1 cent per pound to thirty per cent ad valorem. Mus-tard, from 10 cents per pound to twenty-five per cent ad valorem. Orchids, lilies of per cent ad valorem. Spices are rated at thirty per cent ad valorem. Vinegar at

twenty per cent ad valorem. The Spirit Schedule.

In the spirit schedule there is a new prorision that "upon all compounds or preparations containing alcohol there shall be such compound or preparation." In the schedule of cotton manufactures there are no changes made. In the linen schedule the only changes are those relating to collars and cuffs given above above the collars and cuffs given above the collars are contained in coal he spoke of as extremely low and insufficient, but did not intimate by his manner or words any degree of dissatisfaction that was threatening to the bill. collars and cuffs given above; an increase in the duty on oil cloth from 30 to 35 per cent and on flax gill netting from 30 to 35 per cent. The duty on woolen and worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics and all fabrics from 40 to 35 per cent; on linen and children's dress goods, from 40 to 35 per cent; on ready-made clothing and articles of wearing apparel, from 45 to 40 per cent; on webbing, suspenders, beltings, braids, etc., from 40 to 35 per cent; on silks, partially manufactured, not beyond the state of combed silk, the duty is reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. The duty on unsized paper and on paper for printing purposes is reduced from 15 and 12 to 10 per cent. The duty on dice, chess men, billiard balls, etc., is reduced from 50 to 30 per cent ad valorem. The duty on matches is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent ad valorem. The duty on hats for men, women and children, com-posed of fur, is increased from 30 to 35 per cent. The duty on pearls is reduced from 15 to 10 per cent, and on precious stones, cut, but not set, from 30 to 15 per cent, and on set from 35 to 30 per cent. On imitation precious stones a duty of 10 per cent advalorem is fixed. Sole leather is increased from 5 to 10 per cent. Calf skins are increased from 15 to 20 per cent; bookbinders' leather leather from 15 to 20, and planoforte leather is reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. Lead pencils are increased from 35 to 40 per cent, and slate pencils from 25 to 30 per cent. Smokers' pipes from 50 per cent to 40 per cent; common clay pipes to 10 per cent. Umbrellas, sun shades, etc., are reduced from 35 per cent to 30 per cent. Wool and Manufactures of Wool.

"On wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other like animals, in the form of roving, roping or tops," the Wilson bill is changed so as to make only one the Senate finance committee. While in rate of 25 per cent ad valorem.

A like change is made in the paragraph he would have it, he is gratified that it is relating to woolen and worsted yarns made as good as it is and he believed that it wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair would meet with the full democratic sup-Cadet apointments to the West Point and the whole put at 30 per cent ad valor-On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit

than 30 cents per pound, and the duty for all is left at 30 per cent ad valorem. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting and goods of similar description, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad

valorem.
On clothing ready made and articles of wearing apparel of every description, felts not woven and plushes and other pile fabrics and imitations of fur, forty per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, forty-five per cent. ad valorem. Wilson bill, forty-five jer cent. The paragraph fixing a duty of forty-five per cent on cloaks, dolmans, ulsters, etc., is stricken out, as these articles are provided for in another paragraph. On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beitings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, made of wool or worsted, thirty-five per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, forty FREE LIST CHANGES

The provision in the Wilson bill to the effect that "on all rates of duty in the woolen schedule, except on carpets, there shall be a reduction of one per cent ad valorem, to take effect July 1, 1896, and there after of a like amount on the first of July. five per cent ad valorem. Wilson bill, forty

after of a like amount on the first of July,

Changes in the Free List. The following changes are made in the by John Vangilder, a retired soldier. He, interesting changes are those which all free list: Stock straying over the border of however, was not satisfied with trying to along have been discussed of sugar, iron a foreign country, or being driven there take his own life, but he made a bold effort the Portuguese territory, as an understanding to that effect existed between Great Britain and Portugal.

Britain and Portugal.

This is defield in substance by the Portugal on all sugar not above eighty pork are taken from the free list. Beef, mutton and caused excitement in two households, and Sugar is taken from the free list and put upon the dutiable list at a rate of one cent per pound on all sugar not above eighty degrees; one cent and one-hundredth for all above eighty and not above ninety degrees; above ninety and not above ninety six, one cent and two one-hundredths; above ninety-six, one cent and four-tenths.

Tree of duty. Applies and dried applies are taken from the free list. Beef, mutton and pork are taken from the free list. Straw for hats and trimmings for men's and boys' hats, bin lings, &c., are put on the free list. Coke is taken off the free list and taxed lo per cent. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, are put on the free list. Coke is taken off the free list. Straw matting is taken off the free list. At times he appeared harmless and playful, and at other times he showed a playful, and at other times he showed a list and taxed 20 per cent. Dates, cocoa-nuts and Brazil nuts, salted nuts, orchids. &c., are taken off the free list. Provision

> The income tax is retained in the bill, with some changes in the text. The inter-

with some changes in the text. The internal revenue tax on cigars and cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand is increased from \$1 to \$5 per thousand; on cigarettes, unwrapped, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, the internal revenue tax is \$1 per thousand, and on cigarettes wrapped in tobacco 50 cents per thousand.

A provision is added to the income tax section that the tax shall apply to incomes "from any other source whatever," in addition to the enumerated sources of income in the item. There are a number of verbal changes throughout this section relating to the administration of the law Provision relating to the daministration of the law Provision relating to the first the first the house of Frederick Kline, los L street northeast section. Several years ago he spent some time as a boarder at the house of Frederick Kline, los L street northeast, only a few feet from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Being an ex-soldier of good reputation and long service, he was entitled to a residence in Soldiers' Home, and he took advantage of this and went there to live. But he was unable to get along there. He continued his dissipation to such an extent that his conduct became unbearable and he was warned that unless there was a change for the distance of the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Being an ex-soldier of good reputation and long service, he was entitled to a residence in Soldiers' Home, and he took advantage of this and went there to live. But he was unable to get along the took advantage of the same and "speak-easies" in the nouteral several per a the house of Frederick Kline, los L street nort in the item. There are a number of verbal changes throughout this section relating to the administration of the law. Provision is added that interest accruing from annuities, &c., of charitable organizations shall not be taxed.

glass, bottles, etc., the duty is increased from 35 to 40.

The Iron Schedule.

In the iron schedule the duty on iron slabs, blooms, etc., advanced beyond the state of pig iron, the duty is increased from 22 1-2 to 25 per cent. Bar iron, rolled or cert iron, rolled or certain ir collars and cuffs, but what they have gained something is in a measure gratifying, and their partisanship will probably lead them to accept the situation and vote for the bill. About the same sentiment is entertained by the sugar Senators and by

tained by the sugar Senators and by those who, were insisting upon a duty on iron and coal. The earthen ware and glass ware schedules show here and there small concessions made to Mr. McPherson, but there never has been any question of his voting for the bill. The increases in this schedule have generally been about 5 per cent, but on a comparatively few items has there been any change. The small concessions in the form of higher duties were unexpected. expected.

The Sugar Concessions.

The concessions made to the sugar men The concessions made to the sugar men are extremely distasteful to a very large number of democrats in the Senate, will be opposed by most of the republicans, and it is believed that the House will never agree to anything like as heavy a tax as imposed, if they consent to any at all. Members of gate behind him. the House say they will not yield more than three-quarters of a cent tax on any kind of sugar, and it is believed that the conference will made what the conference will make the conference will make a series of the same to the conference will make a series of the conference will be co will undo what the Senate committee has done in this schedule. It is not believed that there will be much of a fight over the is not believed whisky paragraph, and the coal and iron men will accept the forty per cent go them, in spite of their contention hat nothing less than fifty would do.

In spite of all the kicking and discontent and the criticism which the bill must excite. the opinion of those best able to judge is that it will certainly pass the Senate. In

fact, the party exigencies will insure this.

The New York Senators. Both Senator Hill and Senator Murphy five per cent ad valorem. Orchids, lilies of the valley, azaleas, etc., are placed at ten the tariff bill, but they are reluctant to expressed themselves as dissatisfied with going upstairs and rest myself. discuss the matter. They indicate merely a determination to continue the fight for she called Mr. Norton to the house. He a determination to continue the fight for changes, and give no intimation as to whether they will go to the extent of voting against the bill. Mr. Gorman said that he had not had a chance to examine the bill, and was not familiar with its provisions, but intimated that he did not have any doubt levied a duty at the rate of \$1.80 per proof gallon upon the distilled spirits contained therein in addition to the duty provided by

Senator Caffrey. Senator Caffrey said that the sugar schedule was not satisfactory to either side; that the producers did not get what they wanted, and the refiners appeared to be very much dissatisfied. It was a complicated question, he said, and difficult of solution. There might yet be some other adjustment of it. might yet be some other adjustment of it. But at all events the committee had done a great deal more than he had anticipated they would. That he never expected them to do as well as they had. He thought the committee had been working earnestly to do the right thing, and while the sugar men were not satisfied with this provision, he could not say that the dissatisfaction would amount to their voting against the bill. amount to their voting against the bill. For himself, he said, it certainly would be a very difficult thing for him to vote against the bill. He should hesitate a long while

before taking any such step as that. Mr. McMillan's Comments. Representative McMillan, speaking of the tariff bill reported from the finance committee, said that wherein the Senate committee had made reductions it would be gratifying to the democrats of the House and to the country and would be generally accepted as an improvement to the old bill; wherein they had made increases it would be regarded as a step backward and would not be acceptable to the House. If a substantial reduction of the tariff should be defeated at this Congress, he said, it would only increase the popular demand for further reductions and would lead at the next Congress to a very much heavier reduction than contemplated at

many particulars the bill is not just what uld meet with the full democratic surt. On the final passage, though, som of the Senators would attempt to secure further amendments. Generally speaking, On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, not specially provided for in this had been such as to retain the best features of the Wilson bill and at the same spawning.

What Senator Brice Says.

well pleased with the bill as reported by

Senator Brice of Ohio said that he was

DRUNK OR CRAZY

The Desperate Conduct of an Old Dutch Soldier.

WOMAN SLASHED WITH A RAZOR

Attempts His Own Life With the Same Weapon.

TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL

Suicide is epidemic. Mrs. Crook started

out in that line Tuesday, Miss Kengla ended her life yesterday, and now today an attempt was made in the same direction playful, and at other times he showed a homicidal tendency. He was born in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1835, and although he has served many years in the United States army as a musician, he could speak but little English, and during his several years' residence here had made but few friends. He did not even know one street from another, and about all he did, so his acquaintances say, was to frequent saloons and "speak-easies" in the northeast section.

A Princely Air.

Receiving his monthly allowance, as he were expected. The increases made here and there in the schedules, though not plaint, but afterward he renewed his old

let me remain till warm weather I'll g back to the home

This promise satisfied the Klines, and thus the old man was permitted to remain. But he soon got worse again, and then he was ordered to leave. Yesterday was his last day at the Kline house. at the Kline house. Leonard Norton, the watchman at the L-street crossing, who occupies a little house near where the Klines live, took the

old man in as an act of charity, and last night he shared his bed with him. Mrs. Kline Afraid of Him. Vangilder arose this morning and ate his breakfast and then went out, presumably to get some beer. About 10 o'clock he returned to the neighborhood and stopped at Mrs. Kline's. When he walked in the side yard the sight of him badly frightened Mrs.

Kline, who rushed to the door and secured

woman a stunning blow, as she supposed, just below the left eye. She staggered and fell against the house, and when she recovered her senses she saw him closing a razor which he held in his hand, but it was not until she saw the blood that she knew he had used the weapon on her. Then she discovered that her left cheek had been laid open and her eyes were badly and her face bruised.

A neighbor soon appeared and dressed the wound as best she could and later Dr. Lochboehler attended her. In the meanwhile the old soldier had gone into Mr. Norton's house. The colored servant was there to greet him and he said to her, "I'm

The Attempt Failed. The girl suspected something wrong and entered and went upstairs, only to witness a ghastly sight. Vangilder was occupying the bed and in his right hand he had the razor he had used on Mrs. Kline. He was drawing the sharp instrument across his throat and the blood from the wounds had made the bedding a bright crimson. "What are you doing?" shouted Norton, who was somewhat excited. "Stop that!"

And then there was a struggle between the men and the razor fell on the fl policeman was called in and the old man was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where it was discovered that although a li quantity of blood had been spilled wound was not a serious one.

The case was reported to Sanitary Officer Frank and Vangilder will in all probability be sent to the asylum. Should the doctors fail to declare him insane he will be tried in court for attempting murder. He has no relatives in this country.

he cried.

HIS TWO POSITIONS. Justice White Has a Precedent for

His Delay.

has no relatives in this country.

The recent discussion of the question of the propriety of the action of Senator White in retaining his seat in the Senate while he holds a commission as a member of the United States Supreme Court recalls the fact that no less a person than Judge Marshall held the offices and performed the duties of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and of Secretary of State at one and the same time. It was during the closing months of President Adams' administration. Judge Marshall was Secretary of State, when he was appointed Chief Justice State, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was confirmed January 27, 1801, was commissioned on the 31st of the same month and took the oath of office February 4. It also appears that he actually presided over the deliberations of the court from the 4th to the 9th of February 1801, during which period he was ruary, 1891, during which period he was performing the official functions of Secre-tary of State, and that he continued to act in the latter capacity during the remainder of the Adams administration, which expired March 3, 1801, from which date he devoted himself exclusively to the consideration of the business of the Supreme Court.

To Protect Fish in the Potomac. The House today passed the Senate bill continuing in force for ten years the law prohibiting the use of seine and gill nets in the spawning grounds of the Potomac river. This law is to protect shad and her-ring from wholesale annihilation while